

Department of Energy

§ 431.2

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART T OF PART 431—CERTIFICATION REPORT FOR CERTAIN COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

APPENDIX C TO SUBPART T OF PART 431—CERTIFICATION REPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

APPENDIX D TO SUBPART T OF PART 431—ENFORCEMENT FOR PERFORMANCE STANDARDS; COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

Subpart U—Enforcement

- 431.381 Purpose and scope.
- 431.382 Prohibited acts.
- 431.383 Enforcement process for electric motors.
- 431.384 [Reserved]
- 431.385 Cessation of distribution of a basic model of an electric motor.
- 431.386 Remedies.
- 431.387 Hearings and appeals.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART U OF PART 431—SAMPLING PLAN FOR ENFORCEMENT TESTING OF ELECTRIC MOTORS

Subpart V—General Provisions

- 431.401 Petitions for waiver, and applications for interim waiver, of test procedure.
- 431.402 Preemption of State regulations for commercial HVAC & WH products.
- 431.403 Maintenance of records.
- 431.404 Imported equipment.
- 431.405 Exported equipment.
- 431.406 Subpoena.
- 431.407 Confidentiality.
- 431.408 Preemption of State regulations for covered equipment other than electric motors and commercial heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and water heating products.

Subpart W—Petitions To Exempt State Regulation From Preemption; Petitions To Withdraw Exemption of State Regulation

- 431.421 Purpose and scope.
- 431.422 Prescriptions of a rule.
- 431.423 Filing requirements.
- 431.424 Notice of petition.
- 431.425 Consolidation.
- 431.426 Hearing.
- 431.427 Disposition of petitions.
- 431.428 Effective dates of final rules.
- 431.429 Request for reconsideration.
- 431.430 Finality of decision.

Subpart X—Small Electric Motors

- 431.441 Purpose and scope.
- 431.442 Definitions.

TEST PROCEDURES

- 431.443 Materials incorporated by reference.

431.444 Test procedures for the measurement of energy efficiency.

431.445 Determination of small electric motor energy efficiency.

ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS

431.446 Small electric motors energy conservation standards and their effective dates.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 6291–6317.

SOURCE: 64 FR 54141, Oct. 5, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 431.1 Purpose and scope.

This part establishes the regulations for the implementation of provisions relating to commercial and industrial equipment in Part B of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291–6309) and in Part C of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6311–6317), which establishes an energy conservation program for certain commercial and industrial equipment.

[70 FR 60414, Oct. 18, 2005]

§ 431.2 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of this part. Any words or terms not defined in this Section or elsewhere in this Part shall be defined as provided in Section 340 of the Act.

Act means the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6316.

Btu means British thermal unit, which is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

Covered equipment means any electric motor, as defined in § 431.12; commercial heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, and water heating product (HVAC & WH product), as defined in § 431.172; commercial refrigerator, freezer, or refrigerator-freezer, as defined in § 431.62; automatic commercial ice maker, as defined in § 431.132; commercial clothes washer, as defined in § 431.152; distribution transformer, as defined in § 431.192; illuminated exit sign, as defined in § 431.202; traffic signal module or pedestrian module, as defined in § 431.222; unit heater, as defined in § 431.242; commercial prerinse

§ 431.11

spray valve, as defined in § 431.262; mercury vapor lamp ballast, as defined in § 431.282; refrigerated bottled or canned beverage vending machine, as defined in § 431.292; walk-in cooler and walk-in freezer, as defined in § 431.302; metal halide ballast and metal halide lamp fixture, as defined in § 431.322.

DOE or the Department means the U.S. Department of Energy.

EPCA means the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6291–6316.

Gas means propane or natural gas as defined by the Federal Power Commission.

Import means to import into the customs territory of the United States.

Independent laboratory means a laboratory or test facility not controlled by, affiliated with, having financial ties with, or under common control with the manufacturer or distributor of the covered equipment being evaluated.

ISO means International Organization for Standardization.

Manufacture means to manufacture, produce, assemble, or import.

Manufacturer means any person who manufactures industrial equipment, including any manufacturer of a commercial packaged boiler.

Manufacturer's model number means the identifier used by a manufacturer to uniquely identify the group of identical or essentially identical commercial equipment to which a particular unit belongs. The manufacturer's model number typically appears on equipment nameplates, in equipment catalogs and in other product advertising literature.

Secretary means the Secretary of Energy.

State means a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.

State regulation means a law or regulation of a State or political subdivision thereof.

[69 FR 61923, Oct. 21, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 71369, Dec. 8, 2006; 74 FR 12071, Mar. 23, 2009; 75 FR 666, Jan. 5, 2010]

Subpart B—Electric Motors

SOURCE: 69 FR 61923, Oct. 21, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

10 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

§ 431.11 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains energy conservation requirements for electric motors. It contains test procedures that EPCA requires DOE to prescribe, related requirements, energy conservation standards prescribed by EPCA, labeling rules, and compliance procedures. It also identifies materials incorporated by reference in this part.

§ 431.12 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for purposes of this subpart, and of subparts K through M of this part. Any words or terms not defined in this Section or elsewhere in this Part shall be defined as provided in Section 340 of the Act.

Accreditation means recognition by an accreditation body that a laboratory is competent to test the efficiency of electric motors according to the scope and procedures given in Test Method B of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 112–1996, *Test Procedure for Polyphase Induction Motors and Generators*, and Test Method (1) of CSA Standard C390–93, *Energy Efficient Test Methods for Three-Phase Induction Motors*. (Incorporated by reference, see § 431.15)

Accreditation body means an organization or entity that conducts and administers an accreditation system and grants accreditation.

Accreditation system means a set of requirements to be fulfilled by a testing laboratory, as well as rules of procedure and management, that are used to accredit laboratories.

Accredited laboratory means a testing laboratory to which accreditation has been granted.

Alternative efficiency determination method or AEDM means, with respect to an electric motor, a method of calculating the total power loss and average full load efficiency.

Average full load efficiency means the arithmetic mean of the full load efficiencies of a population of electric motors of duplicate design, where the full load efficiency of each motor in the population is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the motor's useful power output to its total power input when the motor is operated at its full rated